JUNE, 1788. THE NUMB. 3029.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1788.

To the PUBLIC.

AS the time limited for completing the execution of my ſcheme for ſelling ſome of my houſes and landed intereſt terminates the 25th of July next, I take the liberty of requeſting thoſe gentlemen who have honored and aided me in the diſpoſal of my tickets, to forward the unengaged tickets, by the ſafeſt means poſſible, ſo that they may reach me on or before the period above alluded to:---To which end, circular letters will be forwarded to each by the firſt opportunity.

I here return my moſt ſincere acknowledgments for the countenance given my plan, from gentlemen in moſt parts of the continent. And though arduous and difficult as the undertaking appeared in its commencement, it gives me the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction to add, that it now promiſes to gratify my moſt earneſt expectations. THOMAS PROCTER.

Tickets are to be obtained, by applying to the following gentlemen in the city of Philadelphia, viz. Colonel Eleazer Oſwald, at the Coffee-houſe; Aſsheton Humphreys, Eſq; Cheſnut-ſtreet; William Nicholls, Eſq; Second-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Delany, Druggiſt, the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets; Captain Francis White, third door from the Bank, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Woodhouſe, Stationer, Front-ſtreet; Captain Francis Procter, Second-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet; Major Samuel Nicholas, Market-ſtreet; Captain P. Duffey, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Edward Fox, Eſq; Third ſtreet; Mr. John Harriſon, Board Merchant, Vine and Water-ſtreets; Mr. James Kinnear, Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet; Francis Swaine, Eſq; Sheriff of Montgomery county; and of the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Montgomery county, June 7, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two pieces or tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough; bounded by lands of Michael Young, Ludwig Herches, John Mack, John Brunner, and others; containing 181 acres and 17 perches. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Reed, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Bucks county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 28th of this inſtant, at the houſe of Charles Fleming, in Springfield townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate part in Springfield, and part in Nockamixon townſhips; containing about 250 acres; bounded by lands of John Barclay, Eſq; Philip Creſſor, Solomon Lightcap, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Cammon, and to be ſold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 26th day of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln; containing 200 acres more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Fiſher, Widow White, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of Joſeph M'Kindley, deceaſed, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff. §

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 27th day of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a very good two ſtory ſtone houſe and 196 acres of excellent land, ſituated in the Great-Valley, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland; bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Eſther Bowen, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of John Smith, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 30th of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; containing by computation 436 acres and a quarter; bounded by lands now or late of James Orton, John Glen, Alice Charleton, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of Job Ruſton, deceaſed, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the firſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen; containing 130 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of George Aſhbridge, John Polus Seal, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of George Peirce, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of July next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; containing 100 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Ramſey, Henry Moor, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Mackey, deceaſed, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 3d day of of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four meſſuages and 300 acres of excellent land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hannum, George Harlen, and others: Alſo at ſame time and place, will be Sold, houſhold and kitchen furniture, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. all late the eſtate of Joſeph Spear. Taken in execution, and to be ſold by ‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 4th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newgarden; containing 200 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Allen, lands late of Benjamin Sharp, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of James Milhouſe, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

As the Harveſt is now approaching, the following ENQUIRY into the Effects of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS is particularly recommended to the Attention of our Country Readers.

An ENQUIRY *into the* EFFECTS *of* SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS *upon the* HUMAN BODY, *and their* INFLUENCE *upon the* HAPPINESS *of* SOCIETY.

By *BENJAMIN RUSH*, M. D.

BY Spirits, I mean all thoſe liquors which are obtained by diſtillation from fermented juices or ſubſtances of any kind. Theſe liquors were formerly uſed only in medicine.----- They now conſtitute a principal part of the drinks of many countries.

Since the introduction of ſpirituous liquors into ſuch general uſe, phyſicians have remarked that a number of new diſeaſes have appeared among us, and have deſcribed many new ſymptoms as common to old diſeaſes. Spirits in their firſt operation are ſtimulating upon the ſyſtem. They quicken the circulation of the blood, and produce ſome heat in the body. Soon afterwards they become what is called ſedative; that is, they diminiſh the action of the vital powers, and thereby produce langour and weakneſs.

The effects of ſpirituous liquors upon the human body, in producing diſeaſes, are ſometimes gradual. A ſtrong conſtitution, eſpecially if it be aſſiſted with conſtant and hard labour, will counteract the deſtructive effects of ſpirits for many years, but in general they produce the following diſeaſes.

1. A ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and vomiting in the morning. This diſorder is generally accompanied with a want of appetite for breakfaſt. It is known by tremors in the hands, inſomuch that perſons who labour under it are hardly able to lift a teacup to their heads, till they have taken a doſe of ſome cordial liquor. In this diſorder a peculiar paleneſs, with ſmall red ſtreaks, appear in the cheeks. The fleſh of the face, at the ſame time, has a peculiar fullneſs and flabbineſs, which are very different from ſound and healthy fat.

2. An univerſal dropſy. This diſorder begins firſt in the lower limbs, and gradually extends itſelf throughout the whole body. I have been told that the merchants in Charleſton, in South-Carolina, never truſt the planters when ſpirits have produced the firſt ſymptom of this ſecond diſorder upon them. It is very natural to ſuppoſe that induſtry and virtue have become extinct in that man, whoſe legs and feet are ſwelled from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

3. Obſtruction of the liver. This diſorder produces other diſeaſes, ſuch as inflammation, which ſometimes proves ſuddenly fatal---the jaundice---and dropſy of the belly.

4. Madneſs. It is unneceſſary to deſcribe this diſeaſe with all its terrors and conſequences. It is well known in every townſhip, where ſpirituous liquors are uſed.

5. The Palſey, 6. The Apoplexy, and 7. The Epilepſy, complete the group of diſeaſes produced by ſpirituous liquors. I do not aſſert that theſe diſorders are never produced by any other cauſes, but I [illegible] of them, and that when a predispoſition to them is produced by other cauſes, they are rendered more certain and more dangerous by the intemperate uſe of ſpirits.

I have only named a few of the principal diſorders produced by ſpirituous liquors. It would take up a volume to deſcribe how much other diſorders, natural to the human body, are encreaſed and complicated by them. Every ſpecies of inflammatory and putrid fever is rendered more frequent and more obſtinate by the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

The danger to life from the diſeaſes which have been mentioned is well known. I do not think it extravagant therefore to repeat here, what has been often ſaid, that ſpirituous liquors deſtroy more lives than the ſword. War has its intervals of deſtruction---but ſpirits operate at all times and ſeaſons upon human life. The ravages of war are confined to but one part of the human ſpecies, viz. to men, but ſpirits act too often upon perſons who are exempted from the dangers of war by age or ſex; and laſtly, war deſtroys only thoſe perſons who allow the uſe of arms to be lawful, whereas ſpirits inſinuate their fatal effects among people, whoſe principles are oppoſed to the effuſion of human blood.

Let us next turn our eyes from the effects of ſpirits upon health and life, to their effects upon property; and here freſh ſcenes of miſery open to our view. Among the inhabitants of cities, they produce debts, diſgrace and bankruptcy. Among farmers, they produce idleneſs with its uſual conſequences, ſuch as houſes without windows---barns without roofs---gardens without incloſures---fields without fences---hogs without yokes---ſheep without wool---meagre cattle---feeble horſes---and half clad dirty children, without principles, morals, or manners. This picture is not exaggerated. I appeal to the obſervations of every man in Pennſylvania, whether ſuch ſcenes of wretchedneſs do not follow the tracks of ſpirituous liquors, in every part of the ſtate.

If we advance one ſtep further, and examine the effects of ſpirituous liquors upon the moral faculty, the proſpect will be ſtill more diſtreſſing and terrible. The firſt effects of ſpirits upon the mind ſhew themſelves in the temper. I have conſtantly obſerved men who are intoxicated in any degree with ſpirits to be peeviſh and quarrelſome; after a while they loſe by degrees the moral ſenſe. They violate promiſes and engagements without ſhame or remorſe. From theſe deficiencies in veracity and integrity, they paſs on to crimes of a more heinous nature. It would be to diſhonor human nature only to name them.

Thus have I in a few words pointed out the effects of ſpirituous liquors upon the lives, eſtates and ſouls of my fellow-creatures---Their miſchiefs may be ſummed up in a few words. They fill our church-yards with premature graves---they fill the Sheriff's docket with executions---they croud our jails---and laſtly, they people the regions---but it belongs to another profeſſion to ſhew their terrible conſequences in the future world.

I ſhall now proceed to combat ſome prejudices in favor of the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

There are three occaſions in which ſpirits have been thought neceſſary and uſeful.

1. In very cold weather.
2. In very warm weather. And
3. In times of hard labour.

1. There cannot be a greater error than to ſuppoſe that ſpirituous liquors leſſen the effects of cold upon the body. On the contrary I maintain that they always render the body more liable to be affected and injured by cold. The temporary warmth they produce, is always ſucceeded by chilline ſs. If any thing beſides warm cloathing and exerciſe is neceſſary to warm the body in cold weather, a plentiful meal of wholeſome food is at all times ſufficient for that purpoſe. This, by giving a tone to the ſtomach, invigorates the whole ſyſtem, while the gentle fever created by digeſtion adds conſiderably to the natural and ordinary heat of the body, and this renders it leſs ſenſible of the cold.

2. It is equally abſurd to ſuppoſe that ſpirituous liquors leſſen the effects of heat upon the body. So far from it, they rather encreaſe them. They add an internal heat to the external heat of the ſun; they diſpoſe to fevers and inflammations of the moſt dangerous kind; they produce preternatural ſweats which weaken, inſtead of an uniform and gentle perſpiration which exhilirates the body. Half the diſeaſes which are ſaid to be produced by warm weather, I am perſuaded are produced by the ſpirits which are ſwallowed to leſſen its effects upon the ſyſtem.

3. I maintain with equal confidence, that ſpirituous liquors do not leſſen the effects of hard labour upon the body. Look at the horſe, with every muſcle of his body ſwelled from morning 'till night in the plough, or the team, does he make ſigns for ſpirits to enable him to cleave the earth, or climb a hill?---No. He requires nothing but cool water and ſubſtantial food. There is neither ſtrength nor nouriſhment in ſpirituous liquors. If they produce vigor in labour, it is of a tranſient nature, and is always ſucceeded with a ſenſe of weakneſs and fatigue. Theſe facts are founded in obſervation; for I have repeatedly ſeen thoſe men perform the greateſt exploits in work, both as to their degrees, and duration, who never taſted ſpirituous liquors.

But are there no conditions of the human body in which ſpirituous liquors are required?----Yes, there are; 1ſt. In thoſe caſes where the body has been exhauſted by any cauſe, and faintneſs, or a ſtoppage in the circulation of the blood has been produced, the ſudden ſtimulus of ſpirits may be neceſſary. In this caſe we comply ſtrictly with the advice of Solomon, who confines the uſe of "ſtrong drink" only to him "that is ready to periſh!" And 2dly. When the body has been long expoſed to wet weather, and more eſpecally if cold be joined with it, a moderate quantity of ſpirits is not only proper, but highly uſeful to obviate debility, and thus to prevent a fever. I take theſe to be the only two cauſes that can occur, in which ſpirituous liquors are innocent or neceſſary.

But if we reject ſpirits from being part of our drinks, what liquors ſhall we ſubſtitute in the room of them?---For cuſtom---the experience of all ages and countries, and even nature herſelf, all ſeem to demand drinks more grateful and more cordial than ſimple water.

To this I ſhall reply, by recommending in the room of ſpirits, in the firſt place,

1. CYDER. This excellent liquor contains a ſmall quantity of ſpirit, but ſo diluted and blunted, by being combined with an acid and a large quantity of ſacharine matter and water, as to be perfectly inoffenſive and wholeſome. It diſagrees only with perſons ſubject to the rheumatiſm, but it may be rendered inoffenſive to ſuch people by extinguiſhing a red hot iron in it, or by diluting it with water. It is to be lamented that the late froſts in the ſpring often deprive us of the fruit which affords this liquor. But the effects of theſe froſts have been in ſome meaſure obviated [illegible] vegetation, and by kindling [illegible] fires of bruſh and ſtraw to windward of the orchard, the evening before we expect a night of froſt. This laſt expedient has, in many inſtances within the compaſs of my knowledge, preſerved the fruit of an orchard, to the great joy and emolument of the ingenious huſbandman.

2. BEER is a wholeſome liquor compared with ſpirits. The grain from which it is obtained in not liable, like the apple, to be affected with froſt, and therefore it can always be procured at a moderate expence. It abounds with nouriſhment---hence we find many of the common people in Great-Britain endure hard labor with no other food than a quart or three pints of this liquor, with a few pounds of bread a day. I have heard with great pleaſure of breweries being ſet up in ſeveral of the principal county towns of Pennſylvania, and I eſteem it a ſign of the progreſs of our ſtate in wealth and happineſs, that a ſingle brewer in Cheſter county ſold above 1000 barrels of beer laſt year. While I wiſh to ſee a law impoſing the heavieſt taxes on whiſky diſtilleries, I ſhould be glad to ſee breweries (at leaſt for ſome years) wholly exempted from taxation.

3. WINE is likewiſe a wholeſome liquor, compared with ſpirits. The low wines of France I believe could be drank at a leſs expence than ſpirits in this country. * The peaſants in France, who drink theſe liquors in large quantities, are a healthy and ſober body of people. Wines of all kinds yield, by chemical analyſis, the ſame principles as cyder, but in different proportions; hence they are both cordial and nouriſhing. It is remarked that few men ever become *habitual* drunkards upon wine. It derives its reliſh principally from company, and is ſeldom like ſpirituous liquors drank in chimney corners or in a cloſet. The effects of wine upon the *temper* are likewiſe in moſt caſes directly oppoſite to thoſe that were mentioned of ſpirituous liquors. It muſt be a bad heart, indeed, that is not rendered more chearful and more generous by a few glaſſes of wine.

4. VINEGER and WATER ſweetened with ſugar or molaſſes, is the beſt drink that can be contrived in warm weather. I beg leave to recommend this wholeſome mixture to reapers in a particular manner. It is pleaſant and cooling. It promotes perſpiration, and reſiſts putrefaction. Vinegar and water conſtituted the only drink of the ſoldiers in the Roman republic; and it is well known that they marched, and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms that weighed 60lbs. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Paleſtine, we find treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. Say not, that ſpirits have become neceſſary in harveſt, from habit and the cuſtom of the country. The cuſtom of ſwallowing this liquid fire is a bad one, and the habit of it may be broken. Let half a dozen farmers in a neighbourhood combine to allow higher wages to their reapers than are common, and a ſufficent quantity of *any* of the liquors I have recommended, and they may ſoon aboliſh the practice of giving them ſpirits. They will in a little while be delighted with the good effects of their aſſociation. Their grain will be ſooner and more carefully gathered into their barns, and a hundred diſagreeable ſcenes of ſickneſs and contention will be avoided, which always follow in a greater or leſs degree the uſe of ſpirituous liquors. Under this head, I ſhall not neglect to recommend butter-milk and water, or ſour milk (commonly called bonneclabber) and water. It will be rendered more grateful by

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* *Two barrels of cyder, taken from the preſs, and boiled into one, and afterwards ſet aſide to ferment, make a liquor in every reſpect equal to the low wines of Europe, provided it be kept as long before it is uſed. Three or four years are neceſſary for this purpoſe.---I have drank wine prepared in this manner that was three years old, which had a good deal the taſte of Rheniſh wine, and which was very grateful and cooling, when mixed with water.---I have taken the liberty of calling it* POMONA WINE.

the addition of a little ſugar. PUNCH is likewiſe calculated to leſſen the effects of heat and hard labor upon the body. The ſpirit in this liquor is blunted by its union with the vegetable acid. Hence it poſſeſſes not only the conſtituent parts, but moſt of the qualities of cyder and wine. To render this liquor perfectly innocent and wholeſome, it muſt be drank *weak*---in *moderate* quantities---and *only* in warm weather.

There are certain claſſes of people to whom I beg leave to ſuggeſt a caution or two upon the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

1. Valetudinarians, eſpecially thoſe who labor under diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, are very apt to fly to ſpirits for relief. Let ſuch people be cautious how they repeat this dangerous remedy. I have known may men and women, of excellent characters and principles, who have been betrayed by occaſional doſes of gin or brandy, to eaſe the cholic, into a love of ſpirituous liquors, in ſo much that they have afterwards fallen ſacrifices to their fatal effects. The different preparations of opium are a thouſand times more ſafe and innocent than ſpirituous liquors in all ſpaſmodic affections of the ſtomach and bowels. So apprehenſive am I of the danger of contracting a love for ſpirituous liquors by accuſtoming the ſtomach to their ſtimulus, that I think the fewer medicines we exhibit in ſpirituous vehicles the better.

2. Some people, from living in countries ſubject to the intermitting fever, endeavour to fortify themſelves againſt it by two or three glaſſes of bitters made with ſpirits every day. There is great danger of men becoming ſots from this practice. Beſides, this mode of preventing intermittents is by no means a certain one. A much better ſecurity againſt them is to be found in the Jeſuits bark. A tea-ſpoon full of this excellent medicine taken every morning during the ſickly ſeaſon, has in many inſtances preſerved whole families in the neighbourhood of rivers and mill-ponds from fevers of all kinds. Thoſe wo live in a ſickly part of the country, and who cannot procure the bark, or who object to taking it, I would adviſe to avoid the morning and evening air in the ſickly months---to kindle fires in their houſes on damp days and in cool evenings throughout the whole ſummer, and to put on woollen cloathing about the firſt week in September. The laſt part of this direction applies only to the inhabitants of the middle ſtates. Theſe cautions I am perſuaded will be more effectual in preventing autumnal fevers than the beſt preparations that can be made from bitters in ſpirits.

3. Men who follow profeſſions that require a conſtant exerciſe of the mind or body, or perhaps of both, are very apt to ſeek relief from fatigue in ſpirituous liquors. To ſuch perſons I would beg leave to recommend the uſe of TEA inſtead of ſpirits. Fatigue is occaſioned by the obſtruction of perſpiration. Tea, by reſtoring perſpiration, removes fatigue, and thus invigorates the ſyſtem. I am no advocate for the general or exceſſive uſe of tea. When drank too ſtrong, it is hurtful, eſpecially to the female conſtitution; but when drank of a moderate degree of ſtrength, and in moderate quantities, with ſugar and cream or milk, I believe it is in general innocent, and at all times to be preferred to ſpirituous liquors. One of the moſt induſtrious ſchool-maſters I ever knew, told me that he had been preſerved from the love of ſpirituous liquors by contracting a love for tea in early life. Three or four diſhes drank in an afternoon carried off the fatigue of a whole day's labour in his ſchool. This gentleman lived to be 71 years of age, and afterwards died of an acute diſeaſe, in the full exerciſe of all the faculties of his mind.

To every claſs of my readers, I beg leave to ſuggeſt a caution againſt the uſe of TODDY. I acknowledge that I have known ſome men, who by limiting its ſtrength conſtantly by meaſuring the ſpirit and water, and who by drinking it *only* with their *meals*, have drank toddy for many years without ſuffering in any degree from it; but I have known many more who have been inſenſibly led from drinking toddy for their conſtant drink, to take drams in the morning, and have afterwards paid their lives as the price of their folly. I ſhall ſelect one caſe from among many that have come within the compaſs of my knowledge, to ſhew the [illegible] of a fair and ſober character in the city of Philadelphia, for many years drank toddy as his conſtant drink. From this he proceeded to drink grog. After awhile nothing would ſatisfy him but ſlings made of equal parts of rum and water, with a little ſugar. From ſlings he advanced to raw rum,---and from common rum to Jamaica ſpirits. Here he reſted for a few months; but at laſt he found even Jamaica ſpirits were not ſtrong enough to warm his ſtomach, and he made it a conſtant practice to throw a table ſpoonful of ground pepper into each glaſs of his ſpirits, in order (to uſe his own expreſſion) "to take off their coldneſs."---It is hardly neceſſary to add, that he ſoon afterwards died a martyr to his intemperance.

I ſhall conclude what has been ſaid of the effects of ſpirituous liquors with two obſervations.----1. A people corrupted with ſtrong drink cannot long be a *free* people. The rules of ſuch a community will ſoon partake of the vices of that maſs from which they are ſecreted, and all our laws and governments will ſooner or later bear the ſame marks of the effects of ſpirituous liquors which were deſcribed formerly upon individuals. I ſubmit it therefore to the conſideration of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, whether more laws ſhould not be made to encreaſe the expence and leſſen the conſumption of ſpirituous liquors, and whether ſome mark of public infamy ſhould not be inflicted by law upon every man convicted before a common Magiſtrate of drunkenneſs.

The ſecond and laſt obſervation I ſhall offer, is of a ſerious nature. It has been remarked that the Indians have diminiſhed every where in America ſince their connections with the Europeans. This has been juſtly aſcribed to the Europeans having introduced ſpirituous liquors among them. Let thoſe men who are every day turning their backs upon all the benefits of cultivated ſociety, to ſeek habitations in the neighbourhood of Indians, conſider how far this wandering mode of life is produced by the ſame cauſe which has ſcattered and annihilated ſo many Indian tribes.---Long life and the ſecure poſſeſſion of property, in the land of their anceſtors, was looked upon as a bleſſing among the ancient Jews.---For a ſon to mingle his duſt with the duſt of his father, was to act worthy of his inheritance; and the proſpect of this honor often afforded a conſolation even in death. However exalted, my countrymen, your ideas of liberty may be, while you expoſe yourſelves by the uſe of ſpirituous liquors to this conſequence of them, you are nothing more than the pioneers, or, in more flaviſh terms, the "hewers of wood" of your more induſtrious neighbours.

If the facts that have been ſtated have produced in any of my readers who have ſuffered from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors a reſolution to abſtain from them hereafter, I muſt beg leave to inform them that they muſt leave them off *ſuddenly* and *entirely*. No man was ever *gradually* reformed from drinking ſpirits. He muſt not only avoid taſting, but even ſmelling them, until long habits of abſtinence have ſubdued his affection for them. To prevent his feeling any inconveniences from the ſudden loſs of their ſtimulus upon his ſtomach, he ſhould drink plentifully of camomile or of any other bitter tea, or a few glaſſes of ſound old wine every day. I have great pleaſure in adding, that I have ſeen a number of people who have been *effectually* reſtored to health,---to character---and to uſefulneſs to their families and to ſociety, by following this advice.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hereford township, Bucks county, on the 22d day of April laſt, a bay HORSE, about 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots; and a roan COLT, about one year old, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for charges on the 10th day of September next, by

Hereford, June 20, 1788. ISAAC ZIEGLER.

PORTLAND, May 29.

A gentleman from Pownalborough tells the following ſtrange, but well authenticated ſtory: A ſpaniel dog, in combat with a boar, received a wound from the tuſk of the latter, in one of the large blood veſſels of his neck, from which the blood iſſued rapidly. The dog lapped it from off the ground as faſt as it fell, till he had evacuated, and again eaten all the blood of his body. When it ceaſed to flow, the dog fell down dead.—The wound was then examined, and the animal kicked, puſhed and pricked; but no ſigns of life being diſcovered, he was conveyed to a riſing piece of ground at ſome diſtance from, though within ſight of the houſe. He lay motionleſs three hours, at the expiration of which time ſome of the family imagined they ſaw him move; of this they were ſoon after convinced. He was preſently on his legs again, gathered ſtrength rapidly, and hath ſince perfectly recovered.

ALBANY, *June* 5.

By the returns from the counties of Albany, Montgomery, Waſhington, Columbia, Dutcheſs, Ulſter and Orange, it appears, that their delegates to Convention are ANTI-FEDERAL---they are in number 37.---The counties of New-York, Weſtcheſter, King's and Richmond, are FEDERAL---in number 19.---The counties of Suffolk and Queen's, are ſaid to be divided---they ſend 9 delegates. The total number of delegates from the ſeveral counties in this ſtate to our convention is SIXTY-SEVEN.

It muſt give much real ſatisfaction, ſays a correſpondent, to all true fœderaliſts, to be informed, that the cities of New-York and Hudſon (as appears by the returns of the votes taken at the late election) are very unanimous in favor of the New Fœderal Government---and that this city has a reſpectable majority. Theſe cities, adds our correſpondent, having the beſt means of information, *have not*, like many of the counties in this ſtate, formed premature judgments on the merits of the propoſed government.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

By a letter frem Muſkingum, dated the 17th ult. we learn that the perſons ſent thither by the Ohio company are proceeding with a ſpirit becoming the importance of the undertaking they are engaged in; that they were in high ſpirits---much pleaſed with the country---had compleated the ſurvey of the eight acre lots, and had prepared 100 acres of land, which they were then planting with corn; that many of the Delaware and Wyandot Indians had brought the produce of their winter's hunt to Fort Harmer this ſpring, and that there is not the leaſt doubt but that all the Indians, as far as Sanduſky, will carry their ſkins and furs to the New City building at the confluence of the Ohio and Muſkingum, ſhould the propoſed treaty terminate to their ſatisfaction. Ginſeng may be had there in any quantities requiſite for the purpoſes of trade. The letter writer adds, that he is much pleaſed with the Ohio company's purchaſe, and that the New City will be one of the moſt delightful ſituations in the world, and muſt unavoidably ſoon grow into a place of conſequence.

June 12. Since our laſt the ſhip Briſtol, Captain Adamſon, from Briſtol, has afforded European intelligence to the 12th of April. The intelligence, in brief, is---that in conſequence of the Spaniſh equipping a large armament for the Mediterranean, the Britiſh cabinet have expedited a ſpirited remonſtrance to Madrid, requiring [illegible] of Spain, declaring that unleſs a ſatisfactory anſwer is given, a ſimilar equipment will be ſet on foot in the Britiſh court, without loſs of time:---That the Duke de Crillon is ordered, by the Spaniſh court, to repair immediately to Cadiz---it is ſuppoſed to take ſome important command:---That the ſituation of the Ruſſians and Turks has been erroneouſly ſtated; it is now ſaid a victory over the Turks will not be eaſily gained, a manifeſto of the divan having rouſed the indignation of all claſſes, throughout the Turkiſh Empire, againſt their imperial enemies, inſomuch that a general declaration has been produced, purporting their abſolute determination to join all their forces to extripate the Ruſſians if poſſible:---That Morocco is fitting out a fleet, avowedly againſt the Ruſſians, and large bodies of Perſian horſe have joined the Turkiſh army:---That, by the lateſt reports in England, the Bey of Tunis is fitting out *nine ſhips* for the Turks; the Dey of Algiers is decidedly for the Porte, and is fitting out *two* 50 gun ſhips; it is alſo ſuppoſed that the Moors will join near *thirty* ſhips to the armament;---That the French miniſter at war has given orders for the formation of *three* camps of *twenty thouſand* men each; their deſtination is yet a ſubject of mere conjecture:---That his imperial majeſty, notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, feels confident of obtaining victory and glory. Whether this will eventually involve *all Europe* in ſcenes of carnage, is a ſhrewd conjecture which time only can bring to light.

Next Tueſday will be the ſeventeenth day of June; a day in which the wiſdom of this ſtate are to be convened at Poughkeepſie, to decide upon the greateſt and moſt important queſtion that ever came before them. Upon this honorable body *thouſands* caſt their eyes, and perhaps not *ten* of the *thouſands* are diveſted of a *party* prejudice. To pleaſe every party is not practicable; admitting it practicable, a man who would not act as he conceives will redound to the glory and beſt good of his country in every political ſphere, ſurely is unworthy of public confidence.

Party, continues our correſpondent, is curſed by many, and by many is called the *protector of freedom*. Without animadverting, I would only aſk, where is there a *free country* devoid of party?

The cauſe of the late unhappy diſputes between the Indians, headed by M'Gillevray, and the inhabitants of Georgia, has been conſiderably elucidated. It has hitherto been generally ſuppoſed, that "encroachments upon their territory" kept the Indians in this irritable ſtate, but it is now diſcovered, ſays a writer from that quarter, that this is "all a deluſion." The trade of this nation was formerly engroſſed by the Georgians, but it is now turned into the channel of Florida, by the influence of M'Gillivray, who has great influence with the Indians, and who is as much influenced by the refugees at Florida, and egged on to commit hoſtilities with the Georgians; ſome pretext is neceſſary; and it ſeems this is the beſt they could fabricate.

Yeſterday morning departed this life, in the 46th year of her age, to the great regret of all her acquaintance, Mrs. Lydia Louden, wife of Mr. Samuel Louden, ſtate printer, and ſiſter to his Excellency Matthew Griſwold, Eſq; late Governor of Connecticut.

An enumeration of this lady's virtues would rather ſeem a portrait of human excellence, than an unadorned ſketch of perfections which had exiſtence. Her worth was ineſtimable---her loſs is irreparable. In all the tender connections of ſociety, her amiable deportment commanded love, eſteem, reſpect and veneration. She was the beſt of wives---the tendereſt of parents---and a zealous and devout Chriſtian, in principle and practice. The tedious ſtage of lingering indiſpoſition afforded an ample diſplay of her patience and reſignation to the divine will:---Fortified and comforted by the religion of which ſhe was an exemplary member, ſhe welcomed the melancholy inſtant of corporeal diſſolution with a chearful ſerenity, as the commencement of a happy futurity---and, at the awful FIAT of the ETERNAL, reſigned life without a pang.

June 13. His Britannic Majeſty's Packet Thynne, William Wolf, Eſq; commander, will poſitively ſail from New-York, with the mail for Falmouth, on Thurſday, the 3d of July.—She is a prime ſailer, and has elegant accommodations for paſſengers.

The mail will be cloſed at 9 o'clock the preceding evening.

She will touch at Halifax, where ſhe will remain 48 hours only.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 18.

The public are hereby informed, that a conſiderable number of BASE HALF JOHANNES have lately been brought to this city from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and it is ſaid they have been imported there from the Weſt-Indies. They are ſo well done as to paſs on thoſe not conſtantly in the receipt of gold, and well acquainted with the genuine pieces they repreſent.——The weight of ſome is barely *nine pennyweights*—of others, *nine pennyweights two grains* and *nine pennyweights three grains*.—They have not been cut, and look freſh, though bearing date 1771, 1776, and 1777. The figures expreſſing the dates in all of them are longer, and not ſo ſtrongly marked; the hair on the back of the head is much coarſer, and the piece feels rather thicker than the genuine Half Joe.

[The ſeveral Printers in the United States are requeſted to give this advertiſement a place in their papers.]

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated June 9.

"I have taken the liberty to trouble you with a few lines, not doubting but you will be willing to pay poſtage for the information I am about to give you, as it muſt be pleaſing to every friend to his country, and every good man.

"Our Convention has been ſitting ſeven days, and from the beſt authority I am warranted in ſaying, that the Conſtitution for the United States will be adopted by this ſtate. It has many powerful enemies, and much has and will be ſaid againſt it. Mr. ———, who is the moſt violent againſt it of any man in this ſtate (and I may ſay in the United States) is endeavouring to make it appear, that this ſtate can ſtand by itſelf, and ſhould the United States attempt at any time to lay them under reſtrictions, that, with the unexhauſted produce of this country, they could bring a ſufficient number into the field to over-power all the force that could be brought againſt them. Another obſervation of Mr. ———'s is, that Virginia, under the many advantages ſhe has over the other ſtates, can do much better without the union than with it. Mr. —— alſo objects to the conſtitution for this reaſon, the ſtate of Virginia, ſaid he, is as large as England, which has for its ſafeguard five hundred members in the Houſe of Commons, while Virginia, the all-important ſtate of Virginia, has but ten.——Such are the objections of one of the Greateſt Men in our ſtate, ſo called by many. This day's debate has fully convinced me that I may with the utmoſt ſafety declare the Conſtitution out of danger.

"The obſervation made by Mr. ———, reſpecting the members in the Houſe of Commons in England, and the propriety of Virginia's demanding the ſame number, becauſe the extent of her dominions are as great, notwithſtanding England contains eight million of ſouls, and Virginia about two hundred and fifty thouſand, will ſhew you that Mr. ———, who on many occaſions has ſhewn *powerful reaſons* to ſupport his opinion, is in the preſent caſe weak. But he is not the only man that wiſhes to deſtroy the Government, &c."

The proſpect of a good government, ſays one of our correſpondents, ſhould render Pennſylvania very attentive to the introduction of new practices which ſhe can advantageouſly perform. The ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, it is confidently ſaid, makes 300,000 dollars worth of POT ASH annually! Our population and theirs are ſtated as equal. Yet the article is not attempted in Pennſylvania! New-York it is ſaid exports 200,000 dollars worth every year, tho' our people are more numerous by near one third than they! Whence ariſes this inattention to ſo very grand an object in this ſtate, ſo remarkable for its œconomy, induſtry, and common ſenſe? How long will our intelligent country gentlemen continue to neglect it? The ſouthern planters have ſuddenly taken up the new article of cotton, and have been confined only by the quantity of ſeed they could command. Will Pennſylvania be unable to turn with the ſame readineſs to the ſimple manufacture of POT ASH? Should they carry it to the length of Maſſachuſetts, it would be equal in value to 400,000 buſhels of wheat, at three quarters of a dollar per buſhel. This, concludes our correſpondent, is much more than the average quantity of wheat exported in any five years ſince the firſt ſettlement of Pennſylvania.

We learn from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, that the following convenient practice is in common uſe there, by perſons who carry on the pot aſh buſineſs in almoſt every county in the ſtate. Some perſon, *in every neighbourhood or townſhip*, has a little pot aſh houſe, to his own great profit, and to the great advantage of the neighbouring farmers. The coſt of the works is very ſmall, and the labour and expence trifling.

The great difficulty, as it would appear at firſt view to us, is procuring a ſufficient ſupply of aſhes, but that difficulty is removed by the practice alluded to. The owner of the pot aſh work has a waggon, the carriage of which is formed like a common working waggon, but the body is a large covered cheſt, of the length and breadth of the body of a Conneſtogoe waggon, and deep enough to hold a load of aſhes. A part of the top, which may have a pitch, like a roof, ſhuts down like the lid of a cheſt, by which the aſhes kept are from the rain, and from being blown away. With this waggon the aſhes are collected from the farmers houſes. It is ſent out on one road, and returns by another, paſſing by ten, fifteen or twenty farms. All the roads round about are viſited in rotation, and this article, which *every body has*, and which too many *waſte*, brings *caſh* to the farmer, profit to the manufacturer, and near £ 120,000 to the ſtate, beſides employing the merchant and American ſhipping. This object is moſt ear-

neſtly recommended to the attention of every friend of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The new land on the Suſquehanna and up the Delaware may be much more eaſily cleared, if pot aſh works ſhould be introduced, to work off the wood, as is conſtantly done in the new country of New-York.

On Saturday the 7th inſt. ſeveral farmers of the county eſtabliſhed a ſociety for promoting agriculture and domeſtic manufactures----Dr. Edwards, Dr. Logan, the Reverend Dr. Jones and Mr. Gilpin, were appointed to draft a conſtitution and regulations for the ſame.

The year 1788 has begun with events of the moſt intereſting nature. The African ſlave trade is likely to receive a deadly blow in Great-Britain. The parliaments of France have claimed, and will probably recover their ancient privileges. The Ruſſians have begun a war, which may end in the deſtruction of Turkiſh power, and of the Mohomidan impoſtures in religion. The United States have formed, and perhaps (by this time) *adopted* a government; which will ſecure and perpetuate her liberties, we hope to the end of time. And laſtly, the King of France has not only extended the bleſſings of a free toleration to all religious ſects, in every part of his dominions, but opened the doors of power and office to them. Happy æra in human affairs!---when reaſon and religion unite their influence in the government of the different nations of the world.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, March 3.

"The Venetian reſident has not been at the meetings of the foreign miniſters for ſome days paſt, but has ſhut himſelf up in his own hotel. This is thought to look ominous, and as if that republic had a deſign to break with the Ottoman Porte. His Sublime Highneſs will not, however, eaſily draw upon himſelf a new war; but if there ſhould be any thing amiſs, it may probably be ſettled by negociation.

For all the American News-papers.

THE progreſs of the HESSIAN FLY has become a very alarming matter to the middle ſtates. It appears highly probable, that *the eggs* of this deſtroying inſect are laid in the grains of ripe wheat, and ſowed with them. The following method of avoiding them is therefore earneſtly recommended to all who are concerned.

1ſt. Let every farmer carefully avoid ſowing any grain raiſed on farms, or in neighbourhoods, where the HESSIAN FLY has appeared.

2dly. Let every farmer in and near ſuch places be careful to ſell his *whole crop* to millers or others, who will promiſe not to ſell any of it for *ſeed*, that *the fly* may not be propagated.

3dly. Let the farmers procure their *ſeed* from places that are certainly not infected with the HESSIAN FLY.

4thly. When the millers get parcels of good grain from diſtant places, which they believe are quite free from the *fly*, let them take pains to inform the farmers, that they may be eaſily ſupplied with *ſeed*, which contains none of the eggs of theſe inſects. *The millers* will do well to be particularly attentive to this eaſy matter, as all their buſineſs depends on a plentiful ſupply of good grain for their mills.

A LANDHOLDER.

Philadelphia, June 13.

From the ROYAL DOMINICA GAZETTE.

IT has long been my ſentiment, that the moſt common gifts of Providence are the moſt uſeful, ſalutary and worthy of eſtimation. That this opinion has not been ill-founded, I will, at preſent, apply it to only *one* inſtance, of which I can ſpeak with great confidence.

The *common ſtinging nettle*, apparently as uſeleſs and troubleſome a plant as any that has been ſtigmatized with the name of *weeds*, is one of the moſt efficacious medicines we have in the vegetable kingdom: in the form of a *ſtrong* decoction, or infuſion, taken in the quantity of a pint in a day, it is a moſt valuable ſtrengthener of general or partial relaxation. In that of a *weak* decoction or infuſion, it proves an admirable alternative and deobſtruent, in impurities of the blood, and in obſtructions of the veſſels. And in that of *expreſſed* juices, taken by ſpoonfuls, as the exigency of the caſe requires, is the moſt powerful ſtyptic in internal bleedings known. Externally applied, as *fermentation* or *pultice* it amazingly diſcuſſes inflammation, and reſolves ſwellings. In the common ſore throat, *thus* applied, and internally, as a gargle, great dependence may ſafely be put in this common plant. I have been witneſs to its great efficacy therein in many inſtances.

P. F.

Imported in the Pigou, from London, Grange, Liverpool, and Joanna, from Glaſgow, by, and for ſale at

John and James Olden's *Store*,

In Second, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of

IRISH Linens,
Checks,
Printed Cottons,
Jeans and Fuſtians,
Thread and Cotton Hoſe,
Velverets and Corduroys,
Sewing Silk and Twiſt,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Moreens and Durants,
Wide & narrow bindings,
4½ and 4 lb. Pins,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Scotch and German Oznabrigs,
German Lawns,
Plain Kentings,
Scotch Threads, from No. 6 to 50.
Coloured Threads, No. 8, 10 & 12.
Haerlem Lace, No. 0 to 12.
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black Sattin and Paduaſoy Ribbons,
Metal Buttons,
Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs,
Barlow and ſpotted handled Knives,
Knives and Forks,

Together with a large collection of plain and ornamental Looking Glaſſes, common and in grain Scotch Carpets and Carpeting, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead, Copper in Sheets, Shot of all ſizes, Ruſſia Hogs Briſtles, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, Sheet Iron, Tin, No. 1 and 2, red Lead, white Lead, dry and ground in oil, yellow Oaker, Spaniſh brown, Pruſſian blue, Stone Oaker, Venetian red, Patent yellow, Vermillion, London and Briſtol Pewter, Crowley's Steel, &c. 6 w.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1788.

A MILLER wanted,

To go to a MILL in Kent county, Maryland.

ONE who underſtands the (MILLING) Buſineſs in its different Branches, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOHN WALL, in Philadelphia, or to ISAAC PERKINS, at his Mill, in Kent county, Maryland. †

Roman Hiſtory.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1788.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

The HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAM EMPIRE.

By EDWARD GIBBON, Eſquire.

The firſt part of this valuable, important, and very elegant work, comprehending the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in the weſt, in three quarto or ſix octavo volumes, has been ſome years in the poſſeſſion of the public.---The uncommon reception it has met with, and the extraordinary encomiums beſtowed upon it, ſufficiently ſpeak the very high degree of eſtimation in which it is deſervedly held, and the earneſt deſire of the public to poſſeſs the Continuation. This Continuation is now publiſhed in London in three additional quarto volumes, which complete the work, and connect the ancient and modern hiſtory of the world.

It is propoſed to print the work on very fine paper, with a beautiful type, on the following terms.

I. IT is computed the whole will be compriſed in Eight large Octavo volumes, each volume to contain about five hundred pages, at the price of *Two Spaniſh Milled Dollars* for each volume, handſomely bound, gilt and lettered. With volume firſt will be given an elegant head of the Author, and all the Maps in the courſe of the work.

II. Subſcribers to pay *One Dollar* each at ſubſcription, to enable the publiſher to go forward with the undertaking, for which they are to have a receipt and obligation from the publiſher to repay the money, if a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers do not offer for the work to go on.

III. The volumes are to be delivered in the order in which they are publiſhed, bound ſo as to match the preceding volumes. Subſcribers to pay *Two Dollars* on the delivery of each volume, except the laſt, for which only *One Dollar* will be paid.

IV. To accommodate ſuch as may be already provided with the former part of the work, (printed in London in three quarto volumes, and in London and Dublin in ſix octavo volumes) a ſubſcription is alſo open for the four laſt volumes, (being the Continuation) to complete ſets, at *Two French Crowns* per volume; the price of the firſt volume to be paid on ſubſcribing, and the price of the ſecond at the delivery of the firſt, &c.

V. Subſcribers for twelve copies ſhall have the thirteenth *gratis*, and bookſellers the uſual allowance.

*** Thoſe who wiſh to encourage this undertaking will pleaſe to forward their ſubſcriptions, as expeditiouſly as poſſible, to THOMAS DOBSON, the publiſher, at the STONE HOUSE, in in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, that the number of copies to be ſtruck off may be aſcertained, as the work will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number are ſubſcribed for. 6w.

Berks county, April 24, 1788.

BE it known to all perſons whom it may concern, that I the ſubſcriber have made an agreement the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1785, with Mark Bird, for two tracts of land ſituate in Union townſhip, Berks county; the one tract including both ſides of a creek called Six-pence creek, and the other tract near joining the firſt, and adjoining lands of John Stoner, George Kirſt, John Dehaven, Mark Bird and Abraham Stoner. Whereas I the ſubſcriber have given writings for the ſaid land to the ſaid Mark Bird, wherefor the ſaid Mark Bird never paid any thing nor made ſatisfaction to me for the ſaid land. Therefore I find it neceſſary to make it known to all perſons whom it may concern, that I the ſubſcriber will not give poſſeſſion nor rights, neither will allow any thing to be taken off the ſaid land, until full ſatisfaction is made to me, becauſe he deceived me ſlyly, and was unknown to me until the 24th day of April, 1788. † HENRY LEAR.

Philadelphia, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the premiſes, in Douglas townſhip (now) Montgomery county, on Thurſday, the 26th inſtant, June, at 12 o'clock at noon, all that valuable plantation or tract of land, containing 978 acres and 135 perches, or thereabouts, more or leſs; bounded by the copper-mine tract, the late Pool-forge Company's land, and by land of John Skinner, Thomas Potts, the heirs of Samuel M'Call, deceaſed, and others. On ſaid place there is a large two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn, ſtone ſtable, coach-houſe, a large orchard, meadow, and many other improvements---Alſo, a forge (called Glaſgow Forge) with good buildings and utenſils thereunto belonging, with a ſufficiency of timber on the land for the uſe of the forge. A large creek runs through the ſaid tract.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place will be ſold, all the houſhold goods, plantation utenſils, and ſtock. The ſale will continue from day to day till all is ſold. Taken in execution as the property of James Hockley, Eſq; and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the premiſes, in the village of Potts-Grove (now) Montgomery county, on Friday, the 27th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain plantation, tract or piece of land, containing about 44 acres (whereof 33 is good meadow, in the village of Potts-Grove) on which there is a large two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, kitchen, barn and other valuable improvements; bounded on the north by ground of Frederick Matthei, on the ſouth and weſt by Manatawny creek and the river Schuylkill, and on the eaſt by land of Jacob Whity: The land is good and the ſituation pleaſant, and is well known for many years as a public houſe of entertainment. Taken in execution as the property of Dietrick Matthei, and to be ſold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the houſe of the Widow Leſher, innholder, near the premiſes, on Saturday, the 28th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain two ſtory Stone Manſion Houſe, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituated on the weſt-ſide of Germantown main ſtreet, in the village of Germantown and county of Philadelphia; the ſaid lot being about 84 feet on ſaid ſtreet, and extending the ſame width 217 feet only, and at the end of the ſaid 217 feet the ſaid lot is but 63 feet wide, and extends to Green-ſtreet, the whole length of ſaid lot being 780 feet, and 63 feet wide on Green-ſtreet; bounded by a lot marked in a certain plan annexed to a partition deed of the Germantown plantation, and other lands of Joſeph Shippen, W. S. No. 16, and another lot marked in the ſaid plan E. S. No. 14, and the aforeſaid ſtreets. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Shippen, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

TAKEN up aſtray by JOHN DEGENHART, and brought to the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Vine-ſtreet, at the ſign of General Waſhington, a ſorrel HORSE, had on a collar and blind halter; the owner is deſired to come, prove property, and pay charges for his keeping, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, at the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday, the 5th of July. JACOB MYTINGER,

By Yeſterday's Mails.

BOSTON, June 6.

On Saturday laſt arrived at Salem Capt. Andrew Slewman, in 45 days from Cadiz. The night before he ſailed a brig arrived there from Philadelphia, belonging to Mr. Codman, of Boſton.

A letter from Newry mentions a report, that the ſhip Empreſs of China was on ſhore on the Saltees, near Waterford.

The Two Brothers, Capt. Fielding, from Boſton for New-York, was totally loſt two days after ſhe left Boſton, and four of the crew periſhed.

WORCESTER, June 12.

Next week the conventions of New-Hampſhire and New-York meet, to determine on the Fœderal Conſtitution. It is ſaid that New-Hampſhire will certainly adopt it.

Captain Callahan is every moment expected to arrive at Boſton from London; his Excellency John Adams, Eſq; is a paſſenger with Capt. Callahan.

The intelligence from the Ohio is pleaſing---an open friendſhip ſubſiſts between the ſettlers and the Indians. Several chiefs have viſited General Putnam, and expreſs great Satisfaction at his arrival there.

PROVIDENCE, June 5.

Extract of a letter from North Carolina, dated May 14.

"We are in an anxious ſtate of ſuſpence, waiting the event of the new conſtitution. I attended our Aſſembly laſt December, and from the moſt accurate ſtatement we could make, two thirds of the members were in favor of the meaſure.--- After which three or four deſigning men, of influence in the back counties, whoſe intereſt it is to promote a ſtate of anarchy, ſet out violently in oppoſition to it---terrifying the people with an idea that it was intended to eſtabliſh a King---to bring us under French government---to eſtabliſh the Roman Catholic religion---to ſuppreſs the liberty of the preſs---to build a high wall round the ten miles ſquare (the intended ſeat of government) to be garriſoned by 100000 regulars---to ſubvert our liberties---and many other like wicked and fooliſh abſurdities.---Such unfair repreſentations you may well ſuppoſe had the intended effect with an ignorant and illiterate people. The conſequence is, that the interior counties are violently oppoſed to what is evidently calculated to promote their own intereſt and happineſs. I have the pleaſure to inform that the lower counties are as warm on the other ſide---ſo that the balance hangs upon a poize at preſent---but as Virginia and South-Carolina will undoubtedly adopt the conſtitution; and as the moſt reſpectable characters, and all the beſt ſpeakers in the ſtate are elected on the fœderal ſide, I venture to predict, that the conſtitution will be adopted by a reſpectable majority of this ſtate---for our Convention will never be ſo mad as to *vote themſelves out of the union*, and think of ſtanding upon their own bottom, a diſtinct nation, ſurrounded by powerful and confederated ſtates---this is the alternative!---It is however clearly my opinion, that unleſs we come peaceably into it, we ſhall be laſhed into it, in the events of things, or ſuffer ourſelves to annihilated as a ſtate."

RICHMOND, *June 12.*

A correſpondent obſerves, on the amendments reported to the South-Carolina Convention, that there is only one of them and part of another, which correſpond with the amendments offered by the Maryland oppoſition.

The Convention called by the Legiſlature to decide on the Conſtitution ſubmitted from Philadelphia for the United States of America, met at the public buildings and adjourned to the Academy, where they have ſince had that important ſubject under daily diſcuſſion. We are happy to inform the public that the utmoſt moderation and temper has been hitherto preſerved among the members, and the beſt diſpoſition ſhewn to acquieſce with the opinion of the majority, on which ſide ſoever it may preponderate; as yet it is impoſſible to aſcertain what will be the deciſion, but from the great talents, diſintereſtedneſs and reſpectability of the characters that compoſe it, we have the higheſt confidence it will be for the benefit of our country.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, June 11.

"The Convention have been ſitting near ten days, and from the irregularity of debate which has hitherto been purſued, it is probable they may continue ten weeks longer. *Patrick Henry*, on whom the burthen of the oppoſition chiefly reſts, ſeems anxious to reſerve his ſtrong hold till he can decoy *Maddiſon* and *Randolph* to declare all they have to ſay. As yet there has been no argument made uſe of by the oppoſers to the ſyſtem;---it has been altogether declamation and invective. They are loſing ground every day."

The Philadelphia, Charleſtown and Baltimore

NEW LINE of STAGES,

And the Charleſtown Mail Stage.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that the Baltimore Stage Coach will ſet off from Mr. Michael Denniſon's, at the New-York Stage-houſe, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings, at 4 o'clock, and will arrive in Baltimore the ſame evening or early next morning, and the whole fare of each paſſenger, including all ferriages, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is the ſame price as the New-Caſtle and Frenchton Stage, £ 0 15 0

150 lb. baggage the ſame price.

The Charleſtown Mail Coach will ſet off from the aboveſaid Denniſon's, on the ſame days, at 9 o'clock, which will be very convenient for way-paſſengers, as they may have their choice either to go in the firſt or ſecond Stage, as may beſt ſuit their buſineſs. The fare of each paſſenger

From Philadelphia to Charleſtown	- -	£ 1 2 6
From Philadelphia to Wilmington	- -	0 8 4
From Philadelphia to Cheſter	- -	0 5 0

150 lb. baggage the ſame price.

GERSHOM JOHNSON & Co.

N. B. We ſhall continue to receive the ſame price as the New-Caſtle ſtage price between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the tour of duty done in much leſs time than any other line of ſtages, either by land or water, from ſix to twelve hours.

Bedford & Huntingdon Taxes for 1788.

ASSESSMENTS of the taxes for the preſent year on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, are now publiſhed in the *Supplement to the Freeman's Journal*, printed by Mr. Bailey. All perſons indebted are required to pay at the State Treaſury. Payment will be received until the 18th day of Auguſt next, but no longer.

8 w. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

Treaſury-Office, June 18, 1788.

SHERIFF's SALES,

To be held at the House of MARY WITHY, in Chester, on the first day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Chester county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of two writs of Levari Facias and one of Venditioni Exponas, will be sold, the following Messuages, Plantations, and Tracts of Land, three pieces thereof in Chester township, one bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others, and by the river Delaware, &c. containing 10 acres; one other, containing 6 acres, bounded by lands late of said Widow Lloyd and others and by the Philadelphia road, commonly called Fairfield; one other, containing 44 acres, bounded by lands late of Caleb Cowpland and others; two other tracts in Ridley township, bounded by lands of Charles Granthum and others, containing 67 acres and three-quarters; also one other tract of 10 acres and three-quarters, bounded by lands of said Granthum and by Delaware river, &c. Also a Messuage or Tavern-house, in Chester, near the bridge, where James Mather formerly lived, with the lot of ground whereon said tavern is erected; likewise a messuage and 90 acres of land, more or less, in Chester township, bounded by lands of David Ogden and Elizabeth Robinson, and fronting on the river Delaware; the whole of said land is good and a great part thereof is excellent meadow ground. Taken in execution, as the estate of said James Mather, deceased, and to be sold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, a Messuage or Tavern-house, and lot of ground, as also three other lots of ground, the whole situate in Chester, and bounded by lands of Isaac Eyre, Frederick Engle, Mary Withy, William Kerlin and others, containing 5 acres, more or less; the house has a large run of custom, and the lots under excellent grass. Taken in execution, as the estate of John Harper, Esquire, and to be sold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, a Messuage, Grist-mill, Saw-mill, and seven pieces or parcels of land, containing in the whole 73 acres, more or less, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Mattock, James Sharpless, and others, situate in Springfield and Nether Providence townships, the land is good, and the mills turned by a never failing stream. Taken in execution, as the estate of Job Dicks, and to be sold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of the late province, now state of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom, Henry Walmsley, and by the county line, containing about 50 acres: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be sold, by †

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

New-London, Chester county, May 24, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN MACKEY, deceased, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers. And those who have any demands against said estate are requested to produce them, regularly proved, to

JANE MACKEY, Executrix.
† WILLIAM SHERER,) Executors.
JOHN M'DOWELL,)

Dorchester county, Maryland, May 8, 1788.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last Easter Monday from the subscriber, two Negroe men, one named LUKE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely smooth skin Negroe, when closely examined stammers in his speech; the other named DAVID, brother to Luke, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, spare and active, has a remarkable scar on one side of his face, the consequence of a scald, has worked some time in a blacksmith's shop and may offer to work at that trade; they went off together, and is supposed they intend to New-Jersey; any person that will secure the said Negroes in any goal, so that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS, for either. §4w. JAMES SULLIVAN.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of FREDERICK SHRAWDER, shoemaker, late of Providence township, Montgomery county, to meet at the house of ANDREW CAMPBELL, in said township, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 19th day of July next, with their accounts properly attested, in order for settlement, as we the subscribers having obtained an attachment of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Esq; upon the goods and effects of said Shrawder, and by virtue of the same have disposed of them according to law, for the benefit of the creditors.

† JACOB CASSELBURY,
JOSHUA BEAN.

Baltimore-town, May 10, 1788.

NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the subscriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceased, against THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of said William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any sum or sums of money due to the estate of the said William Neill, from any person or persons whatsoever.

These are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every person and persons indebted to the estate of William Neill, deceased, not to pay, or in any manner settle or adjust the respective claims against them with the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, or either of them, as such payments or settlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the subscriber again for the same, the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the personal estate of the testator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 3w Executor of William Neill.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, in the township of Kingsessing, county of Philadelphia, on Saturday night, the 17th inst. a large brown Mare, with a black mane and tail, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer, spirited, and travels very easy, sometimes shifts her gait to single-footed, which is called a rack, nine years old, and shod before. Whoever takes up said mare that the owner gets her again, and secures the thief, shall on conviction receive the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, with reasonable charges.

May 20, 1788. § GEORGE GRAY.

York-Town, May 5, 1788.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the two following

TRACTS OF LAND.

THE one containing 130 acres, situate about two miles from the Trap, on Perkioming creek, in the county of Montgomery, adjoining lands of John Dutwiler, Hans Peter Reamer, and others (including part of one of the richest bottoms on that creek) of which tract 18 acres are good meadow, 47 acres good cleared up-land, and 65 acres of the best kind of timber land.

The other tract, containing about 23 acres of most excellent wood land, is situate about one mile from the said Trap, in the same county, and adjoins the lands of Casper Raum, and others. These lands were part of the estate of Abraham Saylor, deceased, and have been conveyed to the subscriber by Isaac Saylor, in fee.

The subscriber will attend at the court at Norris-town, on Friday, the 27th of June next, and at the house of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Esq; on Monday, the 30th June next, in order to hear proposals and to dispose of the premises at private or public sale. In the mean time the terms will be made known by applying to the said Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Esq; or to the subscriber. A complete and indisputable title will be given. § the THOMAS HARTLEY.

Medicinal Waters,

FOR DRINKING AND BATHING, AT

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above-named spot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the subscriber has, at a considerable expence, erected such buildings over them, as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of persons who require them.

These waters have been examined by Doctors Rush and Moyes.

The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen call hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron. It is remarkably light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a small quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, so well known, and as justly celebrated, all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol, in this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the physicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diseases, and in what quantity, to recommend the use of these mineral waters. He will only observe, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidneys. They have also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism.* Externally applied, these waters have in many instances cured ulcers, and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over the Harrowgate waters are two shower-baths and two dressing-rooms, and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming. Breakfast, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-house adjoining the springs; and, for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will set off the first day of June, and run while the season continues, on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the king of Prussia, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets; those who engage seats previous to half past two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the stage to set off without delay, should they not attend, must be answerable for the prices of their seats.

The public may be assured, that no expence or trouble shall be spared to render these waters and baths both convenient and useful, by their humble servant,

April 15. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the use of these baths the price will be Four Dollars for the season, Two Dollars for one month, Five Shillings for one week, and One Shilling for each time these baths are used less than a week. Nothing will be demanded from those people who only drink the waters. The price for each seat in the stage going and coming will be Two Shillings and Six-pence.

* Among many persons who have been relieved by these waters, the subscriber begs leave to mention the names of their Excellencies Richard Henry Lee and Arthur St. Clair, Esquires, also of Mr. John Hewett, of the island of Jamaica; of Colonel Driver and Mr. White, of Maryland; of William and Samuel Stenet, near Shippensburgh, in Pennsylvania; and of John Price, John Slone, Christian Mark and Miss. Susannah Bickham, of the city of Philadelphia.

N. B. If three, four, or more Ladies and Gentlemen will subscribe for the use of the above waggon to Harrowgate, in the mornings of the above days, they shall be duly attended; to set out precisely at six o'clock, and return at eight o'clock.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-streets, where may also be had

VINEGAR by the hogshead, or smaller quantity; double and single refined loaf and lump sugars; muscovado sugar in hogsheads and barrels; West-India and sugar-house molasses; claret in cases; Madeira per pipe, quarter cask or gallon, Lisbon, sherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in casks; Bristol beer; old Jamaica spirit, per hogshead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the first quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over-shot grist-mill and oyl-mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, situate in Bethel township, Tulpehocken rich settlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles west from Reading town.

Also a new grist-mill and saw-mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconesky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaser may have 300, 600 or 1000 acres therewith of good land, situate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Also 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Susquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a grist-mill and saw-mills may be erected at a small expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Esq; and a number of smaller tracts of good land.

Also a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muspillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware state. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Also the best kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

Burlington, April 24, 1788.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 30th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of Thomas Ellis, inn-keeper, at Lumberton, in Northampton township, Burlington county, and state of New-Jersey, a quantity of Pig Iron, amounting to about 35 tons. Also all that tract of land, situate in Evesham township, in the county aforesaid, containing about 558 acres, on which is a Forge and Furnace, commonly known by the name of Taunton. One undivided eighth part of a certain Saw-mill, and ten acres of land, being the mill-seat, in Evesham aforesaid. One other tract of Land, containing 85 acres, more or less, situate in Evesham township. Also one other tract of Land, adjoining and bounding on the lines of Taunton tract, the number of acres not at the time duly ascertained. All the aforesaid premises seized as the property of George Hastings, and taken execution at the suits of Thomas Mayberry and Benjamin Morgan.

JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

SICKLES,

Ready for the ensuing Harvest, made by

George Lownes & Sons,

In Springfield Township, Chester County.

THE above Sickles are also to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-street, opposite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-street, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower side of Chesnut-street wharff.

Monmouth, New-Jersey, May 20, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a Negroe man, named MONMOUTH, aged 22 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, his face flat and inclining to yellow, and has very fine teeth; had on buck-skin breeches with two strings at each knee, superfine black waistcoat, a coarse short red coat, and a coarse round hat. Whoever takes him up (if in Pennsylvania) and secures him, shall have Eight Dollars reward, paid by

§ JOHN LAWRENCE.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

May 6, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED, the Capital, Strong, Full-blooded English Stallion

MESSENGER,

To Cover Mares this season, at Alexander Clay's, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street, Philadelphia, at the very low price of *Three Guineas* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER was bred by John Pratt, Esq; of Newmarket, who certifies the following pedigree. The grey horse Messenger was bred by me, and sold to the Prince of Wales; he was got by Mambrino (who covered at twenty-five guineas a leap) his dam by Turf, his grand-dam by Regulus; this mare was sister to Figerant, and was the dam of Leviathan.

JOHN PRATT.

The performance of Messenger has been so very great, that there need only be reference to the racing calender of the years 1783, 1784 and 1785.

Any mare missing this season shall be served the next gratis, provided they continue the same properties, on paying the groom's fees.

JUST IMPORTED,

Young Governor,

To Cover Mares this season, at Alexander Clay's, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street, Philadelphia, at so low a price as *Eight Dollars* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

HE is a brown bay, 15 hands and an half high, highly bred, and remarkably strong. He was got by Giles's remarkable horse Governor, on a very strong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the finest stallion of his kind ever imported into this state. His yearly colts have sold at 25 and 35 guineas each. His sire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree. Governor, which I sold to John Fallon, Esq; was bred by me; he was got by Black Prince, sire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half sister of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill's famous horse Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, son to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Forster, who got Gustavus; her dam by Jigg, sire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchless, which mare was also the grand-dam of Dormouse and Torrismond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

ALTAMONT.

September 22, 1778.

Any mare missing this season shall be served gratis the next, provided they continue the same properties, on paying the groom's fees.

EXTRACT from an act of Assembly, entituled "An Act, to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of such of the bills emitted pursuant to resolution of Congress of the 18th day of March, 1780; and an Act of the Legislature of this state of June the first, 1780, as shall remain unredeemed on the 31st day of December, 1786."

SECT. III. "Provided nevertheless, That none of the aforesaid bills shall be redeemed, unless the same be produced to the Treasurer of this state on or before the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord 1789."

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